

THE ACCUSED RINGLEADER—A photograph, according to officials in Cairo, of Saleh Sariyah's identification card as a member of a Palestinian guerrilla organization.

Cairo Issues Communique Of Plotters

CAIRO, April 25 (UPI)—The leader of an underground organization that sought to overthrow President Anwar Sadat's regime had connections with the banned Muslim Brotherhood and was seeking to establish a state based on "faith, morals and virtue," the prosecutor-general said today.

The prosecutor issued a statement, the second in 48 hours, giving more details of the armed attack on the military technical academy April 18, in which 11 persons were killed. The assailants were planning to arrest Mr. Sadat, as he addressed a meeting of the Arab Socialist Union the same day, and seize power, the statement said.

The prosecutor's statement contained the text of "Communique No. 1," which the leader of the attempt, Saleh Sariyah, was planning to read over Cairo radio after seizing power.

The prosecutor said that Mr. Sariyah, an official of the Arab League, is a Palestine-born Arab, who holds Iraqi and Libyan passports. Mr. Sariyah last year visited Libya, where he conferred with Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, the prosecutor added.

Mr. Sariyah allegedly confessed that he began preparing his coup only after meeting Col. Qadhafi. The communique said that the new regime would promote Arab unity and work to liberate Israeli-occupied lands.

The prosecutor said the communique read in part as follows: "Our beloved people, our glorious and patient nation. We succeeded today, thanks be to God, in seizing power and arresting all officials of the defunct regime, and we are starting a new era."

Oil Money Flows Back

(Continued from Page 1)

cent of Lebanon's largest bank, the Banque de la Méditerranée. The First National City Bank of Chicago is opening a branch in Beirut and the Continental Bank of Illinois reportedly is about to buy a Bahraini institution.

The First National City Bank of New York—which ranks with Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty as the biggest American holders of Arab government funds—already has branches in Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, and is the only foreign bank in Saudi Arabia. Chase also is setting up a branch in Egypt. Manufacturers Hanover Trust of New York has an 18 percent interest in Beirut's Arab Finance Co.

Other Bank Deals

The Bank of America is expanding in the Middle East, with a 30 percent share in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, set up in Luxembourg in 1972 with Arab partners. The American Express Middle East Development Co. is joining with Japanese and other U.S. institutions to set up a merchant bank to invest in construction and development projects in Saudi Arabia.

Lehman Brothers, the big New York investment banking house, is seeking to interest the Arabs in a broad range of development projects and to get the U.S. government to support the joint development of the Middle East in such areas as food, education, housing and desalination. On their side, the Arabs have set up their own banks and joint ventures, especially with the French, and are using them as a vehicle to move part of their funds West.

(Next: Why the money flow is slow.)

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Golan Fighting Continues

Israel Soberly Marks Anniversary

TEL AVIV, April 25 (UPI)—Israel passed through a low-key 26th independence day today with somber expressions of peace hopes by its leaders, a mass protest march through Jerusalem and more artillery exchanges on the Golan Heights front.

The military command, which kept a full-scale alert on the nation's front, said that there were no casualties in the skirmishes around Mount Hermon and in the southern part of the Golan Heights. But it reported one Israeli killed in the shelling yesterday.

In Damascus, the Syrians reported artillery and tank battles along the Golan Heights front. The visiting Egyptian War Minister, Gen. Ahmed Ismail, said the battle will only end with the complete liberation of all occupied Arab lands.

(Gen. Ismail returned to Cairo today after an overnight visit to Damascus and talks with the Supreme Council of the Egyptian and Syrian armed forces. The Syrian Defense Minister, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, and President Hafez al-Assad.

Palestinians Noted [The Middle East News Agency said Gen. Ismail told the Supreme Council that the battle on the Syrian and Egyptian fronts will not end until all occupied Arab lands have been liberated and the rights of the Palestinian people have been safeguarded.]

In the Jerusalem protest march, about 1,000 Israelis, mostly students and war veterans, marched down a street singing folk songs and chanting slogans demanding social and government change. It was a sharp contrast to last year's independence day, when bright lights blazed and Israel

staged its biggest military parade to mark its 26th year as a nation. "Not everything in Israel is perfect," Premier Golda Meir said today at an independence day reception. "But the foundations have been laid for all we hope to accomplish."

"If peace is not possible," she

Sadat Shuffles Egypt's Cabinet, Stays Premier

CAIRO, April 25 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat has reshuffled his cabinet, while retaining the post of premier himself, the Middle East News Agency reported today.

The new cabinet—the sixth since Mr. Sadat came to power 43 months ago—includes Abdel Aziz Hegazy as first deputy premier, a new post. Mr. Hegazy was deputy premier and economy minister in the previous cabinet. He is a university professor and an expert on economics.

Abdel Kader Hattem, deputy premier and information minister in the outgoing administration, was not included in the new cabinet.

Heath to Visit China

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters)—Edward Heath, former British prime minister, plans to visit Peking on May 25 for talks with Chinese leaders. The Conservative party central office announced today. He was to have visited China as prime minister in January, the month before the general elections in which his party lost power.



PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Israeli President Ephraim Katzir (in civilian clothes, second from right) talking with troops in Golan Heights during his visit Wednesday.

Close Brandt Aide Is Arrested as Red Spy

(Continued from Page 1)

the statements being made by chancellor officials, and they resorted instead to describing him simply as an "employee of the chancellor's office." They also were at pains to emphasize the contention that Mr. Guillaume did not have access to material relating to national security.

Despite these protective moves, the opposition Christian Democrats countered with a barrage of statements describing government security as a "scandal" and Mr. Guillaume as "the most important and best-placed" East German agent ever uncovered in West Germany. The Christian Democrats also served notice that they will move tomorrow for a full-scale debate on the matter in parliament.

The object of all this controversy, Mr. Guillaume, had long been known in Bonn circles as a diligent and hard-working official, who lived quietly in a suburban apartment with his wife of 22 years and his 16-year-old son.

He was born in what is now East Berlin. Fled to the West 18 years ago and shortly afterward became active in Social Democratic politics in Hesse. Party sources, who worked with him over the years, said he was generally identified with the more conservative factions within the left-of-center political party.

In January, 1970, he became a member of the federal chancellery staff, working at first in the economic department. He was promoted and given the title of assistant Feb. 1, 1973.

Government sources said he was first taken into custody early yesterday at the Cologne airport after arriving home from a vacation in France. He then was released briefly but was picked up again at his home after a judge

issued an order for his arrest. Neighbors told newsmen that security officers had removed several packing cases full of material from Mr. Guillaume's apartment and loaded them into a moving van. They said that Mr. Guillaume himself had been taken off by other men in a car.

According to government officials, he now faces interrogation by an examining magistrate to determine whether formal charges will be lodged against him. If convicted of espionage, he faces, theoretically, a long prison term.

In actual practice, however, almost all of the many East German agents apprehended here spend only a short time in prison. The Bonn government has long followed a policy of discreetly exchanging convicted Communist spies for West German agents and other persons held in East German prisons.

Armed Forces Take Power in Portugal; Caetano, Aides Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

onstrating their support for the rebellion, was machine-gunned by security police. At least one person was killed and 17 wounded today, a hospital spokesman said tonight. Some were in serious condition with bullet wounds, the spokesman said.

Many Portuguese appeared to be overjoyed by the coup. Groups formed to collect money to buy soldiers drinks and sandwiches. One group brought a case of champagne into the streets and offered toasts to Gen. Spínola and his group.

The rebels appealed to the population to stay indoors tonight and expressed the hope that "the situation will be normal by tomorrow."

A young army captain in battle gear said: "We've been planning this for three years, playing war games in our barracks. For 40 years, nothing has worked in our country. Now we've done it in one day."

The rebels said the uprising was motivated by three main reasons:

• The government's failure to define its war objectives in Africa and win peace.

• The lack of democratic rights and an alleged "abuse of power" by the government.

• "The duty of the armed

forces to defend the country, a duty which we consider to include the defense of civil rights of all citizens."

Today's action was preceded by an armed forces crisis last month. Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, the chief of the general staff, and his deputy, Gen. Spínola, were conspicuously absent from a March 14 ceremony at which more than 100 senior officers pledged loyalty to the government of Mr. Caetano.

Four hours later, the generals were dismissed, and, within 36 hours, a mutinous force of 200 men from the motorized 5th Infantry Regiment tried to make a dawn march on Lisbon, armed with automatic weapons and mortars. Strong loyalist forces crushed the revolt.

Gen. Spínola, a former cavalry officer, returned home a hero early last year after commanding troops in Portuguese Guinea in a successful campaign to keep the guerrillas at bay. The general has been honored with the country's highest decoration for bravery, the Tower and Sword with palm.

Gen. Spínola argued in his book, "Portugal and the Future," that Lisbon should abandon the wars and entice a federation of Portugal and the three African territories.

"If foreign help for the ter-

rorists would cease, we could clean them out in a year," he said.

Portugal spends half of its national budget on the military and its guerrillas wars. London's International Institute of Strategic Affairs estimates Portugal has spent more than \$2 billion to finance the wars against African guerrillas in the territories of Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and Angola.

At home, Portuguese pay a 15 percent "war" tax on many consumer goods. At least 3,000 Portuguese troops have been killed in the wars, according to the institute's figures.

Young officers, weary with fighting and dissatisfied with low rates of pay and conditions, sought support from the population. A self-styled "officers movement" circulated clandestine statements calling for political liberalization in Africa.

According to usually well-informed sources, the committee declared that, "without demoralization of the country, it is impossible to think of any valid solution to the grave problems afflicting it."

The uprising apparently signals the end of Western Europe's longest authoritarian rule. It was

said, then "at least no shooting, no fallen, no bereaved families." Yitzhak Rabin, chosen by his Labor party to succeed caretaker Premier Meir, who resigned two weeks ago, said he hoped "we will advance toward peace, increase our security and prosper."

Because of the grief over the October war dead, the government toned down celebrations and ruled out street dancing and the music usually played through loudspeakers in city centers.

Instead, families went to picnic grounds or stayed home to watch special television shows that ranged from Charlie Chaplin movies to documentaries on the October fighting.

The "Our Israel" movement, which seeks social change, drew an estimated 5,000 to a picnic staged in a Jerusalem valley "as an antithesis to last year's military parade."

The slogan of the picnic was: "You and I can change the state."

"The time of military shows and organized joy died in the war," a young picnicker, Freddie Alon, said. "We must celebrate, and not be depressed. But we must be thoughtful instead of cocky from now on."

"This year we are remembering 2,500 dead in the Yom Kippur war," said Yehuda Dan, the government's chief organizer of independence festivities. "The hurt is still too acute and the celebrations are more introverted, more private."

The Mimuna, a Moroccan Jewish folk festival, was canceled because of the Arab guerrilla attack April 11 on Kiryat Shmona, a predominantly Moroccan town on the Lebanese border, where 18 Israelis were killed.



CANAL COOPERATION—U.S. Navy frogman watching as Egyptian frogman plunges into water in Port Said harbor on Wednesday with a mine detector. The Egyptians are being familiarized with American techniques to help in clearing the Suez Canal.

Sadat Tells Why He Ousted Chief of Staff

BEIRUT, April 25 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, says he fired his former Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Saadeddin Shazly because he "collapsed" when Israel counterattacked on the west bank of the Suez Canal near the end of the October war.

Mr. Sadat said in an interview published today by the Beirut magazine Al Hawadess that he kept the decision to oust Gen. Shazly, now ambassador to Britain, a secret for two months after the end of the war for "moral considerations."

Mr. Sadat gave this account: "When the Israeli forces staged the counterthrust Oct. 16, I ordered Shazly to go personally to Israel within 90 minutes to hold the Israelis within the limits we had already defined around Deversoir Lake."

"I do not want to go into details of the events that occurred during the next three days. But on Oct. 19 War Minister Gen. Ahmed Ismail called me after midnight. I went to the command headquarters to find Shazly collapsed. He was saying the war was over, a disaster had struck and that we have to withdraw entirely from Sinai."

"I studied the situation and found that the Israeli thrust was not frightening. But I was afraid Shazly's despair might demoralize other commanders in the operations room, which was Israeli man purpose of the operation."

"So I relieved Shazly and appointed Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gammasy in his place."

Asked why he later appointed Shazly an ambassador, Mr. Sadat said:

"The man had crossed the canal and stormed the Bar-Lev Line. I shall never forget that foreign correspondents wrote that traffic on the front was much better than traffic in Cairo. This was Shazly's achievement, and the collapse he suffered later was only human."

Iraqis Fight For Outpost

(Continued from Page 1)

shall continue to hold the roads and the hills," he said. The Kurds believe that the Iraqis have a second objective, to win back the border post on the Turkish frontier which the Pesh Merga seized March 12.

Six-Week Calm

The battle of Zakho has been a drawn-out affair. It started when the rebels surrounded the garrison and another government camp a few miles away. For almost six weeks they made no attempt to attack.

Comdr. Suvar said that his men started shelling the two fortifications last Saturday when they learned the relief force had left Mosul, 60 miles to the south.

"The garrison's position is now desperate. They are running out of supplies and there has been a steady trickle of deserters," Comdr. Suvar said.

He accused the Zakho garrison of turning its guns on the town in revenge. The Kurds say that a number of mosques, an Armenian church and many homes have been damaged.

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U.S. Votes for Resolution

Security Council Condemns Israel for Raid in Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 25 (AP)—The Security Council condemned Israel last night for raiding six Lebanese villages April 12 in reprisal for a Palestinian guerrilla attack that killed 19 Israelis in the border village of Kiryat Shmona.

The United States could have vetoed the resolution but instead joined in the condemnation after the council defeated a proposed U.S. amendment specifically denouncing the Palestinian attack.

The council did condemn "all acts of violence, especially those which result in the tragic loss of innocent civilian life," and the United States accepted this indirect reference to Palestinian terrorist operations. The U.S. amendment would have inserted "as at Kiryat Shmona" in the paragraph to make the reference specific.

It was the third time the United States has voted against Israel in the council.

Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekohah walked out of the chamber just before the vote, declaring that "without reference to the Kiryat Shmona massacre, the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice." He warned again that "Israel will continue to hold the Lebanese government responsible for any armed attacks organized or perpetrated in Lebanon."

Besides the 18 Israeli victims, the three guerrillas who attacked the village also died. Two persons were reported killed in the Kiryat Shmona massacre.

In all its studies, our-sidedness the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice."

The council began meeting April 15 at Lebanon's request.

Portuguese Ships Out Of NATO Maneuver

BRUSSELS, April 25 (AP)—NATO ships sailed out of Lisbon harbor this morning for their biggest maneuver of the year, leaving their Portuguese allies behind. A spokesman said at NATO headquarters here.

According to the spokesman, the "Dawn Patrol" exercise started on schedule at 0900 GMT. He added that about 880 ships from 11 countries are in the exercise. But he declined to say how many were in Lisbon and what countries they belong to.

Soares May Return PARIS, April 25 (Reuters)—Exiled Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares said he today he was ready to return to Lisbon.

He said that, following news of today's military uprising, he hoped a new military junta would soon hold elections and end the colonial wars.

The 49-year-old Socialist party head today conferred with exiled opposition leaders as well as with representatives of the Portuguese community working in France.

Earlier, exiled Portuguese Prof. Joaquim Barradas de Carvalho, who describes himself as a militant opposition leader said "We believe the movement will be victorious." He hailed the uprising as a step toward a return to democratic life.

Prof. Barradas said he was already in contact with Mr. Soares and with officers and men who served in Portugal's colonial wars.

Mr. Soares said, "I shall return to Lisbon if we are witnessing a return to democracy in Portugal and the end of the colonial war."

Israeli reprisal raids a day later.

In obvious reference to the Israeli-Syrian disengagement talks that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will conduct in the Middle East next week, U.S. Ambassador John Scali said: "We must move forward from condemnations of violations to encouraging moves toward a just and durable peace."

Above all, our efforts in this council must contribute to the climate of peace and mutual goodwill which is indispensable if negotiations are to succeed."

The resolution passed by a vote of 13 to 0, with China and Iraq not participating. The U.S. amendment was defeated by a vote of 7 to 6, with two abstentions.

Before walking out with his delegation, Mr. Tekohah said: "On this day, when Israel commemorates its sons and daughters fallen in the defense of our independence, my delegation will not be a witness to the travesty about to take place here, not even as a spectator."

"Without a reference to the Kiryat Shmona massacre, and in all its studies, our-sidedness the resolution and its adoption are a singularly gross miscarriage of justice."

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House Panel Gives Nixon More Time

(Continued from Page 1)

entive agencies for political purposes. Also to be laid aside under the staff's recommendation were charges relating to the impounding of funds appropriated by Congress for the dismantling of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and, conditionally, the secret bombing of Cambodia.

A final decision on the bombing charges is to be made after release of the record of a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on the issue.

In connection with the taxes the staff recommended that the committee conduct its own investigation to determine whether there was criminal tax fraud in the preparation of Mr. Nixon's returns from 1969 through 1972, for which the Internal Revenue Service has assessed Mr. Nixon \$432,787.

Both the IRS and the staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation reported after reviewing the tax returns for those years that they found no evidence of fraud on Mr. Nixon's part.

The Judiciary Committee staff suggested that to facilitate this part of the inquiry a series of questions should be submitted to Mr. Nixon for his written replies.

Two Armed Arabs Detained at Heathrow

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters)—Two Arabs were detained at London's Heathrow Airport tonight after being found with an Armalite rifle and an automatic pistol on a flight from Boston, the Home Office said.

Both men are of Yemeni extraction and were going to Yemen, a Home Office spokesman said. One of the men was traveling on a U.S. passport.

In addition to the two weapons the men were also carrying 100 rounds of Armalite ammunition and 200 rounds for the pistol.

هكذا من الأصل

In Miss Hearst's Latest Tape

Father Called 'Pig', Fiancé 'Clown'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (AP)—Patricia Hearst reviled her father yesterday as a "pig" and her fiancé as a "clown" and declared that she had willingly robbed a bank with the Symbionese Liberation Army comrades.

Speaking in a calm voice in a taped message received yesterday, Miss Hearst said, "Greetings, this is Patricia. She then proceeded to heap scorn and ridicule on her family, saying she never cared if she saw her 'sexist' father again.

"To those people who feel I am brainwashed, I see, no need to further defend my position. I am a soldier in the people's army," the 25-year-old said in a taped message received by the San Francisco police through an intermediary.

"At no time did any of my

comrades point their guns at me. We forced the corporate state to help finance the revolution," she said. She was photographed by back cameras carrying an automatic carbine in the April 15 bank robbery. The SLA members escaped with \$10,692 and wounded two persons.

"As for the clowns who want to interview me—Vincent Hallinan (an attorney), Stephen Weiss (her fiancé) and the pig Hearst," she said, "it is ridiculous to think I would be allowed to say what she believes and still be allowed to return to her family."

"As for my ex-fiancé," she said in a firm voice, "Frankly I don't care if I ever see him again. In the last few months he has shown himself to be a sexist pig... Frankly Stephen is the one who sounds brainwashed."

Her father, San Francisco Examiner editor and president Randolph Hearst, confirmed that the voice was his daughter's, and added:

"The only good thing is that she is alive. Regarding her personal attacks on me, if she has been brainwashed, and I firmly believe she has, then it's not surprising she would say something like this."

Speaking of the bank robbery, she said, "I was positioned so that I could hold customers and bank personnel who were on the floor. My gun was loaded and at no time did any of my comrades intentionally point their guns at me."

The tape, which also included the voices of two men, was Miss Hearst's first communication since she renounced her family on April 15 and said she was joining the SLA as an armed comrade. She also said she had taken the name "Tania." In memory of a slain friend of Latin American guerrilla Che Guevara.

Police community relations director Rodney Williams, who obtained the tape through an intermediary, turned it over to the FBI. He said the tape was in a package along with half of Miss Hearst's driver's license and a red poster showing hands and a clenched fist. The other half of Miss Hearst's license was used

Police Hunt for 'Zebra' Killer Held Unconstitutional in U.S.

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A federal judge declared today that an intensive "stop and question" operation by police seeking the Zebra killers was unconstitutional.

Police yesterday discontinued the widespread questioning of black males resembling an artist's sketch of the Zebra killer, saying the tactics had proved "unproductive and ineffective."

Federal Judge Alfonso Zirpoli issued an injunction against the city, prohibiting indiscriminate stopping of citizens, at the request of two civil rights organizations.

Although police have discontinued the offending practice, Judge Zirpoli said, the "danger of

repetition has not been removed." He noted that the police and city officials acted in good faith in their hunt for the Zebra murderers—who have shot 18 random victims, killing 12. He said the police were assuming that similarity to the artist's concept of a suspect was grounds for questioning.

However, the judge said, "simple good faith is not enough" and the city was "mistaken on the constitutionality of the program."

About 600 black men had been stopped and questioned during Operation Zebra.

As today's hearing began, police officials said that a revised set of Operation Zebra guidelines had been issued to every police division. They had indicated at the opening hearing yesterday that police on the checks on blacks had been changed.

Specific Procedures

The revised guidelines contained specific procedures for investigation and detailed questioning of black men.

At the opening hearing yesterday, Chief Police Inspector Charles Barca told Judge Zirpoli that he thought the Zebra killer would strike again.

He also said that the police "search-and-question" program had produced "no productive leads" in six days.

In disclosing that police policy on the checks of blacks had been changed, he said that only those blacks resembling the suspect and acting in a "suspicious manner" would be stopped. He estimated that this would result in stopping only about five persons a day, compared to about 100 a day under the previous policy.

Inspector Barca said the policy was changed after a meeting with Mayor Joseph Alioto. The meeting dealt with the "hiss and cry" which has arisen from the black community over the search tactic, Inspector Barca said.

Sacramento Killing

SACRAMENTO, April 25 (AP).—Three men connected with the Black Muslim sect here were booked yesterday for investigation of what county officials described as the "cold-blooded" shotgun assassination of an unemployed white Vietnam veteran, Joseph Belmont.

Two other whites have been wounded in apparently unprovoked shotgun attacks in the last five days.

Sacramento County Sheriff Duane Lowe said he believes the Zebra killings in San Francisco foreshadow the Sacramento slaying. He said:

"We do not have a motive. The three young black men have been identified as members of the Black Muslims. This organization appears today to be involved in some of the great hostilities against the white population in the East Bay and San Francisco."

Seoul Probes 240 In Alleged Plot To Oust Regime

SEOUL, April 25 (NYT).—The South Korean Central Intelligence Agency announced today that about 240 persons were under investigation for suspected involvement in an underground student organization that had allegedly attempted to overthrow the government.

The agency announced the names of 60 persons, including 35 university students and four former students, whom it described as active members of the "National Democratic Youth-Student League," secretly organized last month and outlawed by an emergency presidential decree on April 3.

According to today's announcement, the league had plotted to topple the government through violent student demonstrations on April 3 and to establish a pro-Communist regime.

The 21 other persons named today were said to be suspected of having instigated the students and controlled them or financed their activities.

Nixon Predicts Economic Upturn Later This Year

JACKSON, Miss., April 25 (Reuters).—President Nixon today declared that the U.S. economy, hit by inflation and sagging output, would improve later this year and that 1976 would be the most prosperous year in history for Americans.

The President told a widely cheering audience of 15,000 here that he could make that forecast with confidence and without condition.

Acknowledging that inflation was eating away at the economy now, he said that this year would end up not as America's best year but definitely a good year.

"I fully predict that 1975 will be a very good year, and 1976... will be the best year in America's history, the most prosperous," he said.

Mr. Nixon spoke to the Mississippi Economic Council, a statewide chamber of commerce, as part of another series of speaking engagements to rally public support and fight pressures for his impeachment or resignation because of the Watergate scandal.

He was visiting overwhelmingly friendly territory—Mississippi gave him his largest majority in the 1972 election and still staunchly supports his conservative policies.

Mr. Nixon returned to the White House late this afternoon.

U.S. Publishers Told the 20-Cent Daily Is Near

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—The annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association was told here yesterday that a move toward 20-cent daily newspapers had been touched off by rising costs that have pushed the cost of paper and delivery to 25 cents for papers of 10 pages or more.

Cyrus Farns, general manager of the International Circulation Managers Association, counseled the publishers: "Better get proper prices for your papers."

Reports from 1,745 dailies in the United States showed that 1,075 were charging 10 cents a copy as of Sept. 30 and that 426 had gone up to 15 cents. But Mr. Farns said 20-cent prices had been set by seven papers, including The New York Post.

With newspaper at \$200 a ton, a daily newspaper uses about a pound, or 16 cents' worth, for each copy of 64 to 82 pages, Mr. Farns said. To package and deliver a copy, he said, estimates of costs were up to 2 cents in the mailroom, 2 cents at the wholesaler level and a 3-to-8-cent profit for a retailer or carrier, he said, along with supervision, he reckoned could run up to 15 cents a day.

Marriage Age Raised

BUDAPEST, April 25 (UPI).—Hungary today raised the minimum age for marriage from 12 to 16 years for women and from 14 to 18 years for men, the Hungarian news agency, MTI, said.

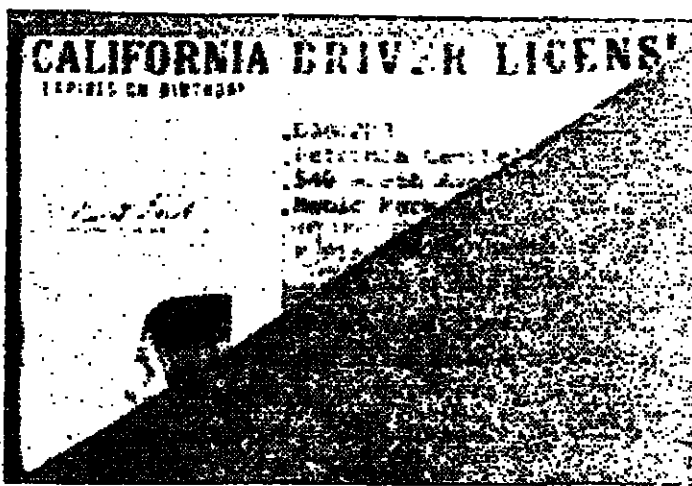
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The other half of the driver's license of Patricia Hearst, which was received by San Francisco police Wednesday.

to authenticate a previous SLA communication. Miss Hearst also questioned the validity of a letter published in her father's newspaper. The letter, said to be from French revolutionary Régis Debray, asked for proof she was speaking voluntarily.

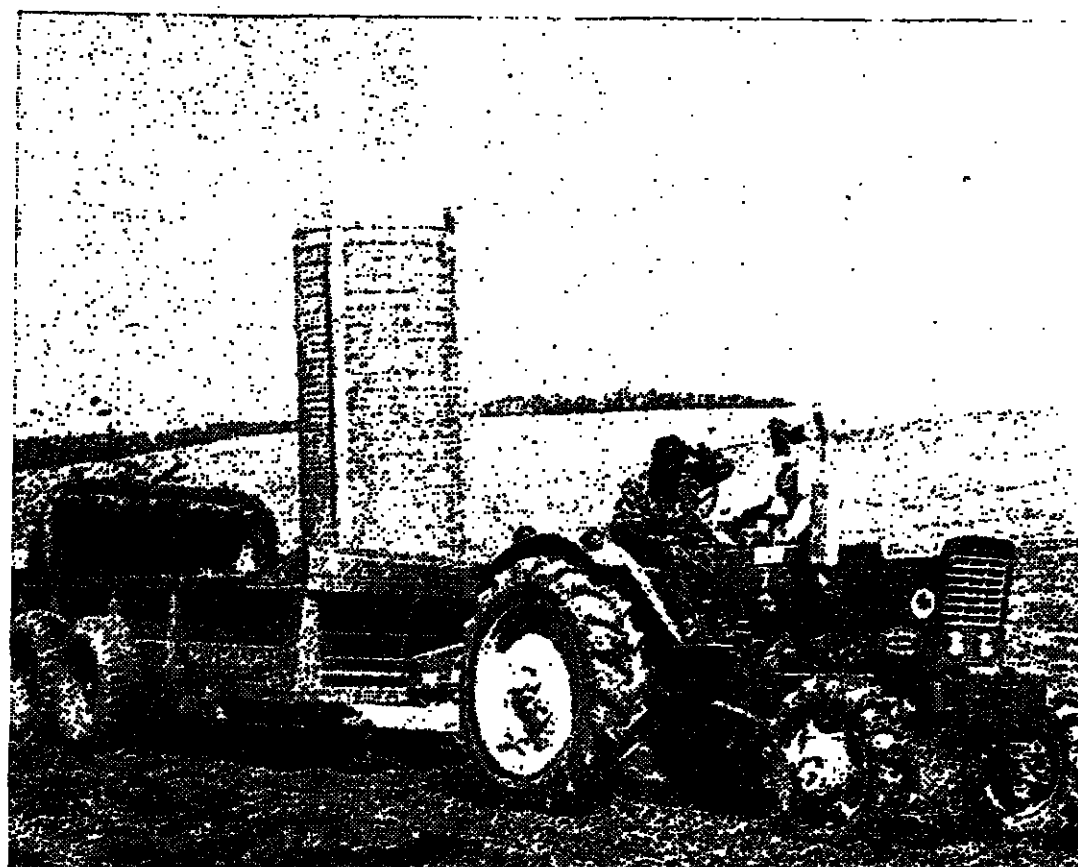
Addressing her father, she said: "How could it have been written in Paris and published in your newspaper on the same day, Adolf?" In an apparent reference to Hitler.

Shortly before police received the tape, the FBI announced that two rented getaway cars used in the bank robbery had been located in a basement parking garage. The FBI said the vehicles, which turned up in a

routine check, apparently had been left there within a few hours of the April 15 holdup. Meanwhile, two young women alleged to have known persons who later joined the SLA appeared today before a federal grand jury probing the bank robbery. They refused to testify and were asked to return next Thursday.

Janet Cooper and Cynthia Gorney, both of Oakland, said in statements to reporters that they had no information about the terrorist group beyond what they learned from the press.

The police said Mrs. Cooper's identification was used of the SLA to rent the cars used in the holdup. She said her father's identification were stolen about a year ago.



DETENTE DOWN ON THE FARM—A Soviet-made Belarus tractor pulls an American-made manure spreader on the 700-acre farm of Gary Wyffels in upstate New York.

To N.Y. Farmer, Détente Is a Soviet Tractor

By Theodore Shabad

CANANDAIGUA N.Y., April 25 (NYT).—Soviet-West détente is having an effect on life here in Ontario County, an upstate dairy farming community. The first Soviet tractor imported into the United States are going into use in this area.

The other morning, Gary Wyffels, a 30-year-old farmer, was standing on the side of a black-topped road, tinkering with the gleaming Belarus tractor that had just been delivered by a local dealer.

The red-painted tractor, a four-cylinder diesel machine with four-wheel drive, had been hitched to a heavy-looking American-made manure spreader. The dealer, Don Howard, 67, explained some of the sales features.

"For one thing, your front-wheel drive puts it automatically when the rear wheel starts slipping," he said. "American tractors don't have that feature, although you'll find it on some of the new pickup trucks."

"Burns Clean"

"Then you have your fuel economy," Mr. Howard continued. "This tractor uses 2 1/2 to 3 gallons an hour, with five plows hitched. And it burns clean, too. Look, no black exhaust."

But the main sales point ap-

peared to be the price. "That tractor delivers for \$7,500," the dealer said. "Anything comparable made in the United States would run you \$15,000."

Neither Mr. Wyffels, who feeds 100 cows with grains and forage grown on 700 acres of land, nor Mr. Howard, who has sold three Belaruses, saw anything unusual in having Soviet tractors show up in New York State.

Mr. Howard's is one of a network of dealerships that is being slowly built up by Michael Flynn, an East Syracuse, N.Y., wholesaler. In addition to Mr. Flynn's New York State operations, the importer, Saira Corp., is establishing sales offices in Milwaukee and New Orleans.

Predictably, when word of his new business activity began to spread in recent weeks, Mr. Flynn started to receive criticism for his first "hate mail" and literature from the John Birch Society.

"Do you think you are creating peace between us and Russia by selling their nonunion-scale-made tractor in the United States?" an anonymous letter-writer said. "Both Farmall and Ford make better equipment and pay top wages to American labor. Why don't you move to the U.S.S.R.?"

The growing tractor imports from the Soviet Union are part of an effort to rectify a lopsided balance of trade between the Russians and the Americans. Last year, the United States sold six times more than it bought from the Soviet Union and had a balance of \$1 billion in its favor.

Driver Charged in Hit-Run Death Of Trooper Who Saved His Life

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 25 (NYT).—An Alabama brick mason was charged this week with the hit-and-run highway death of a state trooper who, according to state records, saved the same driver's life a year ago.

Kenneth Ray Barton, 33, of Gantt, Ala., was released Sunday under \$3,000 bond after being charged with manslaughter and leaving the scene of an accident. Mr. Barton turned himself in to the authorities and, according to a sheriff's office spokesman, said he "couldn't remember" how he had gotten home on the previous evening. His truck was damaged, however.

Mr. Barton was charged with the death of State Trooper K. M. Lassiter, 51, who had stopped another car on a rural road last Friday.

State authorities later discovered that Trooper Lassiter had investigated a wreck on Feb. 12, 1973, in which Mr. Barton was injured. The policeman administered first aid to stop bleeding and probably saved Mr. Barton's life.

After that accident, Trooper Lassiter charged Mr. Barton with driving while intoxicated, but the charge was later reduced to reckless driving, a common practice in Alabama. It enables drivers to escape revocation of their licenses under the drinking law.

Question of Truthfulness

After Lengthy Summations, Mitchell Case Goes to Jury

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).—John Mitchell and Maurice Stans "sat at the very pinnacle of government in this country" and thought "they were above the law," the government charged yesterday in its summation to the jury. The case was handed over to the jury today.

In a long, subdued summation, John Wing, the chief prosecutor, said that "what this case involves is telling the truth."

"Ladies and gentlemen, John Mitchell has no more right to lie under oath than you and I, and if you buy it, that John Mitchell has lied under oath and he gets away with it, what man in this country can have any respect for the law?" Mr. Wing asked.

The prosecutor's 6 1/2-hour summation, which went into the night and then was resumed today, followed the summation of Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, which lasted nearly five hours. Mr. Stans' defense summation was on Tuesday.

"Prosecutorial Vision"

In his summation, Mr. Fleming denounced the criminal conspiracy case against the defendants as a "prosecutorial vision, a vision they set out to give life to. They have failed."

Former Attorney General Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Stans are charged with perjury, obstruction of justice and conspiracy for allegedly attempting to impede a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier. Mr. Vesco, in return, was said to have given them a secret \$200,000 cash contribution for President Nixon's re-election campaign, which the two men led.

Mr. Vesco was also indicted in this case but has fled the country.

The day was perhaps a classic confrontation between two totally different types of lawyers. There was Mr. Fleming, emotional, rambling, acting moved one moment by his client's plight, outraged the next by the government prosecution.

On the other hand, there was Mr. Wing, so quiet that at times he could barely be heard, displaying at other times a sort of

Russia to Import Supply of U.S. Chewing Gum

MOSCOW, April 25 (UPI).—

The Soviet Union soon will import its first trial shipment of American chewing gum.

Winning the race to obtain a Soviet order is Life Savers International, a division of Life Savers, Inc. of New York, owned by the Squibb Co.

"It's a modest trial order, but we hope it will be the start of a long-term relationship," Richard Armstrong, a company official, said.

The Soviet press has long criticized chewing gum as harmful for the teeth. Recently, newspapers and police stepped up a campaign against youngsters who beg for foreign tourists and bargain for gum, sometimes offering badges in return.

Mr. Armstrong said that the initial Soviet order for lemon and spearmint-flavored gum will arrive next week. He said he hoped it would lead to large-scale orders for gum and candies and could result in his company helping the Soviet Union establish its own gum factory.

Senate Approves 2 USAF Generals Despite War Role

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The Senate yesterday approved promotion of two U.S. Air Force generals who were involved in the unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam in 1972.

Despite objections of Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, the Senate by a 55-35 vote approved the promotion of Brig. Gen. Charles Gabriel to major general, and on a 51-35 vote, authorized Maj. Gen. Alton Slay to hold that rank on a permanent basis. It is highly unusual for the Senate even to debate military promotions.

Generals Gabriel and Slay testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee that they unquestionably carried out orders from Gen. John Lavelle to conduct air strikes over North Vietnam in violation of U.S. rules of engagement and then falsified reports about the bombings.

Under the rules of engagement, then in force, American planes were allowed to drop bombs over North Vietnam only if they encountered enemy fire.

Following investigations of the unauthorized raids, Gen. Lavelle was ousted as Seventh Air Force commander. He then retired.

Dutch Seize Hashish

VOLENDAM, the Netherlands, April 25 (UPI).—Police said they confiscated 4,400 pounds of hashish with a market value of 4.5 million guilders (about \$1.7 million) today and arrested three men.

A Diplomat Shifts Course In Mid-Streak

ATLANTA, April 25 (AP).—A delegate from the West Indies attending the Organization of American States meeting here performed an unintentional streak last night.

A fire bell rang at a hotel near the state capitol, where the OAS is meeting, and delegates, ambassadors and foreign ministers quickly filled the hotel stairways.

One delegate, who had run nude from his room, stopped when he saw others wearing pajamas. He turned abruptly; witnesses said, and raced back to his room to don his pants. A Latin American ambassador was more prudent. Before he ran from his room, he put on a necktie over his pajamas.

The fire? It was a false alarm.

Senate Confirms Envoy to Sweden

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—

The U.S. Senate cleared the way today for the normalization of diplomatic relations between the United States and Sweden.

By unanimous vote and without discussion, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Robert Strauss-Hupe as the new American ambassador to Stockholm. Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister will become the new Swedish ambassador to Washington.

There was no immediate announcement as to when Mr. Strauss-Hupe, who is now American ambassador to Belgium, will take up his new post. But the vote confirming his appointment officially ends the diplomatic cold war between the two countries.

Saxbe, Criticized for Comments, May Reduce Meetings With Press

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—Attorney General William Saxbe, faced with mounting criticism of his blunt and off-hand remarks to the press, may be changing or perhaps even abandoning his routine of weekly meetings with reporters.

The attorney general will probably continue to see "groups of reporters" from time to time, Jack Hushen, the Justice Department's chief spokesman, said yesterday.

But Mr. Hushen said, "there may be some modification" in the attorney general's Wednesday morning "briefings" over coffee and doughnuts, which have produced some of his most controversial remarks.

The attorney general, according to Mr. Hushen, is "aware of what's being said, both editorially and within the department." In the four months since he became attorney general, Mr. Saxbe has been criticized by several national Jewish organizations, which accused him of anti-Semitism for a remark he made about "the Jewish intellectual" and the Communist party, by the president of the American Bar Association for his remark that Patricia Hearst is a "common criminal," and in an assortment of newspaper editorials.

One newspaper, the Decatur Herald, in Decatur, Ill., suggested last week, "If Mr. Saxbe insists on being so blunt, perhaps it is time someone was blunt with him—and told him in plain words to shut up."

Mr. Saxbe has been criticized within the Justice Department as well. The general view among the department's leadership, according to many top officials, is that Mr. Saxbe should tone down or eliminate his off-the-cuff comments and that he should consider gradually ending or somehow altering the briefings he has held with reporters.

U.S. Agency Prohibits 28 Spray Pesticides

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP).—The Environmental Protection Agency yesterday banned the sale of 28 spray-can pesticides containing a propellant gas called vinyl chloride.

The gas is strongly suspected as a cause of liver cancer, the EPA said. It requested the immediate recall of these pesticides from retail shelves and distribution channels.

The ban applied to pesticide spray containers of vinyl chloride for use in the home, food-handling establishments, hospitals or other enclosed areas. The agency said all affected manufacturers or distributors indicated willingness to recall the products and the manufacturers have informed the agency that they would use other propellants in their products.

Collision Blocks Galveston Channel

GALVESTON, Texas, April 25 (AP).—Three vessels collided in the Galveston Bay ship channel yesterday, temporarily blocking movement by ships in and out of Houston and Galveston.

An Army Corps of Engineers dredge was sunk on the north side of the Galveston entrance to the channel. The Coast Guard said the University of Texas research vessel Ida Green and the Norwegian tanker Bow Elm were also involved in the collision. A few minor injuries were reported among crewmen, but no oil spill was reported.

Dutch Seize Hashish

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The Next Move at SALT

If Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., were not a prospective presidential candidate, and if he had not acquired the reputation of something of a nay-sayer where arms control agreements are concerned, it would probably be easier for people to take at face value his recently restated arms-control proposal and his sharpening criticism of the Nixon administration. Similarly, if President Nixon were not in such desperate political condition and so sorely in need of evidence of a continuing capacity to govern and achieve, there would probably not be so dark a cloud of suspicion hanging over the efforts of his administration—or parts of it, anyhow—to arrive at some sort of modest new arms accord with the Soviet Union by the time the President visits Moscow in June. But the fact is that politics, and specifically Watergate politics, now overlay what was in the best of times an arcane and difficult issue: namely, the pace at which it is prudent and/or essential to go forward in the U.S. attempt to reach bilateral agreement with the Russians on limiting the deployment of strategic offensive nuclear weapons.

Sen. Jackson the other evening made a renewed appeal for a comprehensive and sizable mutual arms reduction, a proposal he had first put forth early in December; and he asserted that it was this sort of plan, as distinct from a partial "quick fix" agreement, that the administration should be seeking. Was Mr. Nixon really arguing for substantive cutbacks on both sides—or was he, as his administration critics suspect, attempting to head off a limited and achievable agreement by introducing one so large in its scope and so unacceptable to the Russians that it had no chance of serious consideration? Sen. Jackson returns the compliment. On April 12, Secretary Kissinger indicated that the United States had now pretty much abandoned hope of reaching a comprehensive accord with the Russians on limiting offensive weapons by the end of this year, and would seek instead a less ambitious agreement—presumably meaning a joint limitation on the deployment of the destabilizing MIRV in connection with some agreement to extend the present five-year interim accord. Was the administration really acting to get control of a so-called "time urgent" problem or was it, as Sen. Jackson suggests, simply trying to preserve the impression of momentum and to meet a "politically expedient self-imposed June deadline"?

None of this augurs very well for the likelihood of contriving a U.S. position in the pending round of arms talks that could be the basis of a negotiated accord and also survive the test of Senate scrutiny in ratification or other less formal proceedings. For it happens that the legislators who are most responsive to Sen. Jackson's lead in these matters and basically most wary of arms agreements with the Russians are also those legislators whose favor Mr. Nixon will most need if a bill of impeachment is sent over to the Senate from the House. And when you have said that, you will still have noted only a part of the Watergate-related political complications of the current phase of Soviet-American arms negotiations. At least as important a part concerns the Russians' own perception of the President's plight—they have what they doubtless regard as considerable opportunities to exploit it, and they presumably also have reason to wonder whether Mr. Nixon is sufficiently strong or tenured in his presidency to negotiate an agreement of any permanence or standing.

The times, in other words, could hardly be worse. And yet it is also true that both this

country and the Soviet Union are moving toward a number of decision points in their weapons development and deployment that, once passed, could make the subsequent reaching of an accord infinitely more difficult—no matter how much more auspicious the political conditions of the time. In 1972 the United States agreed to a five-year interim accord on offensive weapons that fixed numerical ceilings on what each side could deploy and which gave the Russians numerical advantage over the United States in both land-based and submarine-based missiles. The "trade-off" was America's technological advantage—the fact that the United States was vastly ahead of the Soviet Union in the development of the MIRV technology and thus in the number of deliverable warheads in its own arsenal. The follow-on phase of the negotiation was intended to deal with overall numerical balances and qualitative controls, bringing the two sides into rough equivalence.

However, even as the prospect of expeditiously reaching such an accord has faded—a fact confirmed by Secretary Kissinger in his April 12 remarks—each side has continued to go forward with its missile programs within the terms of the agreement; and there is considerable anxiety in government (not just on the part of Sen. Jackson) that in the absence of a comprehensive follow-on agreement, the Russians will convert their numerical advantage and the distinctive size of some of their ICBMs into a genuine threat by proceeding "to MIRV" their missile force. The Nixon administration response has been the inclusion in the fiscal year 1975 defense budget of funds for starts on new weapons to alter America's own force structure to counter such a threat.

It seems to us that in this particular setting, and given the inhibitions on negotiating a larger settlement at this time, Secretary Kissinger's desire to effect some temporary controls on each side's progress is reasonable and sound. The kind of agreement Sen. Jackson is talking about is equally desirable. But we believe it will be easier to negotiate (if it can be negotiated at all) once some short-term, time-buying accord to limit continuing expansion of each side's arsenal has been reached. We presume that the extension of the current five-year interim agreement that is under discussion in the administration at the moment would only make sense if it were accompanied by an insistence on putting some mutual limitation in place concerning MIRV deployments. And we presume too that any such move would be viewed as being only a necessary preliminary step to the achievement of a more stable and comprehensive accord.

There is still plenty to argue about in the United States concerning the price America should pay for achieving even such a limited inhibition of Soviet arms progress. And there is at least as much to worry about in relation to the Soviet capacity to exploit Mr. Nixon's predicament or to misunderstand how it bears on the arms control talks. Maybe all this will foreclose the possibility of a time-buying agreement that would make the achievement of a larger accord more likely in the end. We do not think the two are mutually exclusive—on the contrary they strike us as being sequential steps. The trouble is that confidence among politicians and branches of government in Washington is so low and the temptation both here and abroad to exploit the arms dilemma is so high, that another opportunity may be missed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kennedy's Soviet Visit

Sen. Edward Kennedy's visit to the Soviet Union bears all the marks of a pre-election tour designed both to extend a politician's experience and create the image of statesmanship. His hosts picked up their cue and received him as a man who may be the next president of the United States. It was the right response. The Kennedy family still has a magic of its own which contrasts with the present vacuum of American leadership. . . . The disarray of American politics is such that people grope for leadership wherever the light shines brightest, and the Kennedy light still does shine. . . . A great deal will depend on what rival candidates emerge in the coming year. If he does not enter the primaries he risks being overtaken. Perhaps he would not mind. His ambition seems healthily tempered by caution, and realism and a genuine concern for his family. But there is something inexorable in the pressures which push a Kennedy towards high office. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1899

PHILADELPHIA—An explosion occurred here shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning at Ples's chewing gum factory, in which it is supposed about 400 girls were employed at the time, a number of whom were killed and many more injured. The building was completely wrecked. For over a block from the factory, not a single building escaped damage. All the hospital ambulances of the city were requisitioned for carrying away the dead and the injured.

Israel's Crisis

At the moment it hardly appears as if the transition from Golda Meir to Yitzhak Rabin means the start of a new chapter in Israel's history. Rabin is faced not only with an emotionally disunited land but also with a divided party which chose him only half-heartedly. In a situation which calls for decisive leadership, he is beginning his efforts to find a new basis for the country's various political groups without having received a clear mandate. The pressures being exerted upon him threaten to push political accents to the right. The trend is clearly toward a tougher external line. There is a great danger that, in his efforts to create a viable parliamentary majority, Rabin will be forced into compromises with demands from extremists inside and outside his party. It is not difficult to foresee the foreign-policy implications which would inevitably result. And along with this, despite the country's grave situation, bitter religious disputes continue unabated, with no reconciliation in view.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1924

NEW YORK—Passage for England has been engaged for Miss Helen Wills, the 17-year-old national tennis champion of America. She will sail from this city on May 14. Miss Wills will play in the British championship at Wimbledon and then in the Paris Olympics title events. It is also known that the French ace, Mile Suzanne Lenglen, will not play at Wimbledon this year because of the grass court. She does intend to play in the hardcourt Olympic event.



Bangladesh: The Soviet Presence

By Claire Sterling

DACCA—The new state of Bangladesh having acquired one of the biggest Soviet aid missions in the developing world—a couple of thousand advisers and a program running to nearly \$300 million—it seemed to me a good idea to ask the Russians how they were getting along here. They seemed to like the idea too, and this, through a haze of Armenian cognac, is what I think they were trying to tell me.

My hosts were Anatoli Zverev, who heads their mission, and Boris Koltsov, an embassy economic counselor. Neither looked like an ugly Russian, but both plainly knew how it felt to be called one behind their backs. The Russians may be newer at this game than Americans are, but there isn't much they haven't learned by now about the sorrows as well as joys of handing money out.

One of the things Mr. Zverev felt strongly about, in fact, was the foolishness of actually handing it out. Only a fifth of the Russians' aid is in grants, whereas practically all the \$450 million worth the United States has chipped in has been a gift. Why do you Americans give all this aid away? he asked.

You're just making Bangladesh a Bakhshesh country. We mustn't treat them like children, Mr. Koltsov added. They ought to be self-reliant.

U.S. Agrees

They certainly had something there—at this point the State Department heartily agrees with them—but it isn't the sort of thing Bangladeshis like to hear. Though several Soviet projects may be considerably more useful in the long run than our massive food shipments, long as taken, the Russians are drawing a lot bigger share of the flask.

Among their projects, Mr. Zverev told me, are a large thermal power station, two radio stations, an electrical equipment plant, 10 modern deep sea fishing trawlers with a grant to train Bangladeshi crews, and a dredging fleet to clear Chittagong port of ships sunk during the war with Pakistan two years ago. This last is an especially noisy one. Mr. Zverev said with something close to a wink, referring to scurrilous rumors here that the Russians are dewatering at the job in Chittagong until they can get away with setting up a naval base there. An even noisier one, which Mr. Zverev didn't happen to mention, is the squadron of MIGs the Russians have sent here, only to keep the planes so jealously guarded by Soviet military advisers that local pilots can't get near them—or so the Bangladeshis say.

Apart from these complaints, Bangladeshis keep picking on the Russians for everything else from tacky equipment, poor business practices and sharp barter deals to exploitation of national resources. This last has to do mostly with a brisk trade in shrimps from the Bay of Bengal which, as Mr. Zverev told me, are being caught by Soviet trawlers and sold to the United States at a nice profit. And why not? Training local crews has turned out to be such a headache—how familiar all this would sound to an old U.S. aid hand—that senior officer-candidates are going to have

to go to Moscow for proper training. Meanwhile, it seems a pity to let all those shrimps go to waste.

Naturally (and predictably) the Bangladeshis don't see it that way. I couldn't tell how much Mr. Zverev and Mr. Koltsov were taking such bad-tempered complaints to heart: They were too diplomatic to go into it. What they did go into at length, though, was the need to keep slogging away whatever the hall of bricks, until Bangladesh can finally stand on its own feet. This could take a long time, since Bangladesh is a relatively less developed country by UN standards, meaning it is even poorer than the rest and Mr. Zverev thought there was plenty of room for all of us to pitch in and help.

For one thing, he said the country has promising oil possibilities, and everybody ought to get in there to do some prospecting. All countries should try to find their own energy resources instead of depending on other countries, he explained (though, heaven knows what some of Russia's Arab oil-producing friends would think of that). For another, reserves of natural gas running to several billion cubic meters were discovered here long ago, and are just waiting for somebody to get in there and develop them.

We can supply the drilling equipment, Mr. Zverev went on. But you Americans really ought to take care of the petrochemical side. Your people have a lot of experience in synthetic fibers, fertilizers and plastics, and you have complete equipment for such plants, which the Soviet Union doesn't. We ourselves are buying this equipment from you. So why shouldn't you let the poor Bangladeshis have it?

While Russia expects all developed countries to do their duty towards this godforsaken and Japan especially—its particular hopes are pinned on the United States, Mr. Zverev concluded, meaning, as he filled my glass

with yet another generous dollop of cognac.

The only hitch might be if America should try to sneak in with some new private enterprise, now that Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman has nationalized 85 percent of the Bangladesh economy. I hastily assured him that, as far as I knew, the U.S. government was harboring no such intentions, whereupon he filled my glass again.

To the first joint Soviet-American aid project in Bangladesh, he proposed, raising his glass for the 20th and last toast of the day.

Get down in black and white, those propositions look foolish. But people who ought to know better continue to use them as unstated premises. A recent example was an essay in the Wall Street Journal by Ralph Lapp, the writer on nuclear and other energy matters. It would be unfair to put too much weight on Lapp, in terms of either reliability or criticism, but his piece well illustrated the dangers of building castles on sand.

"Choices Ahead"

"The hard energy choices ahead" was Lapp's theme. He briskly and convincingly showed that the United States cannot go on as it has, increasing its use of energy 5 percent a year. The oil to keep pushing that curve up is just not going to be there, either American or Arabian, and the costs of such substitutes as shale would be enormous.

But having said all that, Lapp turned away from any thought of fundamental change in U.S. national habits or expectations. America has to go on with some growth in energy use, he said, and specifically with its tremendous reliance on automobiles. Why? Because, "with so much of the nation's well-being linked to the motorcar," sharp change would hurt the U.S. economy too much.

Thus the Lapp view of an energy-saving future for America turned out to be lighter cars that would get 18 miles to a gallon. America should add 25 million of them to the car population by 1980, he said, "flushing the low-performance cars out of circulation." And then Americans should "move toward an all-electric economy" based substantially on uranium: 1,000 nuclear power stations by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, in the Lapp scenario, the energy picture for the rest of the world would be "bleak." Developing countries, which could not afford either high-priced oil or the immense capital cost of nuclear power, might not be able to meet the energy requirements

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The Catastrophists

Eye-Popping Visions

By William Safire

WASHINGTON. — Immanuel Velikovsky is a catastrophist. Nearing 80, the author of "Worlds in Collision" and "Earth in Upheaval" has for the past generation been setting forth a cataclysmic view of history. His theory is that ancient myths and scripture were reporting fact, not creating epic in recounting earthshaking events or apparent miracles; the Bible and our mythology is mankind's collective memory of events that took place in prehistory.

For example, Velikovsky suggests that the planet Jupiter threw off a chunk of itself which he rowly missed the Earth and collided with Mars, bouncing off to settle in orbit as the planet Venus.

This action of Venus as a kind of celestial pinball did not go unnoticed around 1500 B.C. when Moses led his people out of Egypt (taking that unfortunate left turn away from the old reserves). The gravitational tug of Venus is what parted the Red Sea, goes this thesis, and the fallout of hydrocarbons from the ricocheting planet in the form of carbohydrates were set down in scripture as manna from heaven.

Up the Wall

The astronomical and historical professions have combined to hoot at Velikovsky; his million-book sales and current campus revival drive conventional stargazers up the wall of space. Scientists who have threatened to boycott his publisher are only now coming to regret their censorious impatience with a curmudgeon.

Velikovsky is of interest because he is a catastrophist whose ideas clash with the establishment of the physical sciences; but over in the realm of the social and political sciences, the catastrophists are firmly in command.

Astronomical catastrophists like Velikovsky look back and fit great cataclysms into their reading of the past; social catastrophists look ahead and project disaster into their readings of the future. Each has a few intriguing facts to go on, and constructs eye-popping visions out of the most speculative extrapolations.

The population catastrophists—a hardy band that has been in business for more than a century—have been saying that a population "explosion" will turn prairies into urban slums. But now a pall of gloom has lowered over these prophets of doom: The American birth rate is dropping, knocking confident predictions of "100 million Americans by the year 2000" into a cocked hat.

Nothing daunted, a new breed of population catastrophists is arising: This mutation extrapolates the dip in the birth rate and sees an end to economic growth; envisions an only-child psychology gripping the nation's

youth, and warns of an age populace putting the dead hand of conservatism on fresh ideas. The economic catastrophists meanwhile, have concluded the galloping inflation is here to stay and that the United States has better emulate the action of Brazil in learning to love it. But even as they prepare to slip a wedding ring on the cost-of-living index finger (nobody shoots at the cost-of-living index), the news comes from the coast of Peru that the anchovies are back.

Some readers are finely tuned to the meaning of the return of the El Nino current and the return to the fisherman's nets of the protein-rich anchovies. A plentiful supply of anchovies drops the world price of soybeans and cattle feed, slowing down the inflation of food prices. In economics, too, the catastrophists may be followed.

The energy catastrophists came and went in a hurry; it was that disastrous shortages were averted by a hike in the world price of fuel. Perhaps the fuel cylinder car will be needed to match oil supplies in the generation ahead, or an electric car will draw its charge, even at night, from a central source that makes electricity from coal and nuclear power, but a healthy combination of scientific genius and human greed is likely to overcome the seemingly insurmountable.

The environmental catastrophists, whose "Club of Rome" thundered horrendous warnings of international suffocation on a few years ago, were caught in a crossfire between the energy-worries and the birth-rate statistics, discovering that media love affairs, time calamities are a crowd, and who had been the center of our concerns has now become the lens of our worries.

Oval Jail Cell

In the light of what has happened so recently to the dentures of disaster, one might think that the political catastrophists might be cautious in their predictions about an oval jail cell. Not at all; the moving fingers are still writing on the Bangladesh walls, and having-arrived will move on.

The catastrophists of the social sciences, who keep changing their targets and pushing back the date of the end of the world, have much to learn from cosmological Velikovsky: The only credit anyone will get for recognizing a cataclysm is if it may have already happened.

Future catastrophe is an elusive brass ring, rarely seen, but it is the only thing that is not seen by those who grow serious with pessimism, seldom seen by pundits who dash to find long-term trends in short order facts. It is time to see a world in a grain of sand, but sometimes all there is in a grain of sand is a grain of sand.

Affluence and Survival—III

By Anthony Lewis

of "merely feeding the growing populations."

In other words, hundreds of millions of other human beings would starve to death: while Americans drove their new cars and enjoyed an all-electric future. The scenario assumes a level of American insensitivity, and militarism, that would make the U.S. direction of Indochina look like a picnic.

It is in fact geopolitical fantasy to think that American super-affluence could long continue in such a way. Even though our hearts were stone, even though we accepted that Orwellian world, we know by now that neither economically nor militarily can the United States make the whole world conform to its views, much less suffer and die for its ease.

But even in domestic terms the cost of going on in energy use would be far greater than Lapp lets on. Those 25 million new cars, with old ones flushed out of circulation, would take immense energy and resources to build and still would leave the United States with a transportation system grotesquely inappropriate to the age of scarce oil.

Or, again, consider the cost of shale oil—the cost in energy, not just money. Lapp himself points out that to get one billion barrels of oil from shale—less than 10 percent of anticipated 1985 demand—would require mining and processing 1.7 billion tons of shale and then somehow making the residue go away. That is almost three times the volume of all U.S. coal-mining now.

Or consider the cost of that all-electric future. It would depend in part on strip-mining coal from the Great Plains. If

you dig up Montana, cattle feedlots and eat grain produced by energy-intensive methods. The coal would have to be processed and moved long distances. It would all take energy.

The key concept, well described by Ralph Lapp and John Stansbury in the Washington Monthly for March, is net energy gain. On close analysis, great technological wonders produce little net energy. If Americans wanted to risk 1,000 nuclear power plants—and that prospect is widely viewed with apprehension—they might give up supplying little energy beyond what went into them in raw materials construction and operation. Flat-tau and Stansbury say the current net nuclear energy yield is only about 10 percent.

Familiar Lesson

The lesson is the familiar one: There is no such thing as a free lunch. In this century man has used up energy capital accumulated over millions of years. Before long we shall have to start living on income: relying on renewable energy supplies. That will necessarily make conservation our most important principle. It would be helpful if the American government took symbolic steps toward conservation and equality. But in any event super-affluence for the few is going to be increasingly uncomfortable for both nations and individuals. Nature will push toward greater concern for the necessities of the many. Of course there will be strains on the American economy and others. But change cannot be avoided and pretending that we can go on as we are will only make the eventual adjustment more painful.

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Big U.S. Trade Deficit Is Foreseen by Bank

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today that a likely sharp decline in the values of agricultural exports and the sharp rise in oil imports "could move the U.S. trade balance into sizable deficit."

Morgan said in the latest edition of its World Financial Markets that while agricultural exports ran at a \$22-billion annual rate, seasonally adjusted, in January-February 1974, against an annual \$13.5 billion in the same 1973 period, volume rose by only 7 percent. Thus, the bank said, higher prices accounted for virtually all the export gain between the two periods.

But, it added, cash prices for most major agricultural commodities have fallen substantially in recent weeks, and the weighted-average cash prices for U.S. agricultural export commodities in mid-April were nearly 17 percent below the February average level.

Morgan said that the mid-April average level of cash prices was only slightly above the level for the whole of 1973. However, it noted that many observers expect further declines in the price of grains and other agricultural commodities because of record crops in the United States this year.

So, it said, "given the possibility of at least some further decline in... prices from mid-April levels, and a modest drop in the volume of shipments from recent levels, the value of agricultural exports over the next year or so (could run at) an

annual rate of perhaps \$16 billion to \$18 billion."

Noting that the cost of imported crude oil into the United States was "principally a function of posted prices," Morgan said February 1974 imports were valued at an annual rate of about \$18.5 billion.

Given the lifting of the oil embargo and other domestic production and consumption possibilities, it said U.S. oil imports in 1974 "may well range between \$20 billion and \$22 billion, compared with less than \$9 billion in 1973."

Morgan said that some further increase in the oil import bill could occur during 1975, unless there was a sizable drop in crude prices.

It said the effects of changes in relative price competitiveness, resulting from recent exchange rate changes—which have been masked by tight supply conditions—and indications that some foreign producers are mounting strong export drives were among other reasons for being cautious on the U.S. trade outlook.

However, it stressed that the trade balance was only one factor affecting the dollar's exchange rate, noting that net invisible transactions for instance moved to a \$2.4-billion surplus in 1973 from a \$1.4-billion deficit in 1972.

Even more important for the dollar's exchange rate are net capital flows, which can be significantly influenced by Federal Reserve policy, Morgan said.



TREND SETTER—Richard Kattel, head of Citizens & Southern National Bank, which is currently leading the U.S. banking industry to a higher prime interest rate. Last week the bank became the first to set a record 10.5 percent loan rate and yesterday, with that rate now generalized, it moved the rate to 10.75 percent.

Inflation Worries Senate Democrats

Extended Wage-Price Curbs Sought in U.S.

By Edward Cowan
WASHINGTON, April 25 (N.Y.T.).—Senate Democrats, in a change of heart that reflected mounting anxiety about inflation

and about its effect on the November elections, voted yesterday for limited extension of wage-price controls authority.

The voice vote in the Senate Democratic caucus set the stage for a formal legislative maneuver on the Senate floor before the scheduled midnight April 30 expiration of all price-wage controls authority except for petroleum.

Political strategists said that if the Senate approved an extension, and that seemed to be a distinct possibility now, House Democrats would be emboldened to do likewise despite the firm opposition of organized labor.

Although fewer than half the 56 Democratic senators were present when the voice vote was taken, the outcome was regarded as evidence of spreading sentiment in Congress of the need to "do something" about inflation.

While the caucus was under way, John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, told reporters that he expected a faster rate of inflation in the balance of 1974 than did the administration or most private analysts.

If all remaining controls lapse at midnight next, Tuesday, Mr.

Dunlop said, "there will be significant price increases in steel and copper." Hospital charges, he said, would climb at an annual rate of 17 percent, as against roughly 9 to 10 percent if health care is kept controlled.

Other government officials report that sentiment is rising among construction unions for continuation of some kind of stabilization program. The union leaders are said to fear a return to "chaotic bargaining" and loss of jobs to nonunion workers.

French Prices Rise

PARIS, April 25 (Reuters).—France's retail price index rose 1.2 percent in March, compared with the rise of 1.3 percent in February and 1.7 percent in January, the National Statistical Institute said today. This brings the index to 130.6 percent 1970 equals 100, a 1.2 percent rise over the previous 12 months, it noted.

Fed Tightens Monetary Screws

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 25 (W.P.).—The Federal Reserve Board yesterday raised the discount rate to 8 percent, the highest since 1965, and ordered member banks to pay to borrow money from the Fed—a record 8 percent. The move is that the higher rate will cut borrowing, reduce bank loans, combat inflation and help cool off the economy.

In a terse statement, the seven-member board said it had acted "in the light of a recent rapid rise in money and bank credit, and in recognition of increases that have occurred in other short-term interest rates."

The board added a single sentence: "The problem of inflation continues to be serious." In response to questions, a spokesman said the board had voted the increase unanimously.

Fed chairman Arthur Burns has recently been emphasizing that the Fed would take a strong anti-inflation policy, and stick to it, regardless of the consequences. Just Monday, he told reporters there should be "no mistake" about the Fed's determination to follow a monetary policy tight enough to control inflation, even if that policy had severe implications for the housing industry.

But critics, including many Democratic congressmen, say that the Fed may worsen the recessionary trend in the economy without curbing inflation.

Cost Seen Unjustified

In a telephone interview yesterday, former Economic Council chairman Walter Heller, now professor of economics at the University of Minnesota, said that the price that the economy will pay in terms of lost jobs and lost production because of "the Fed's overall policy" is more than can be justified "by what tight money can accomplish."

The Fed's point of view is that there has been a "ventilable explosion" in business loans by banks, despite the increase in bank lending rates to 10 1/4 and 10 1/2 percent for their best customers. The expansion in bank loans has been made possible, however, by the willingness of the Fed to allow the money supply to increase at a fair level.

On Monday, Mr. Burns acknowledged that the Fed might have been too generous in its policy relating to money supply growth.

The upward ratcheting of the

But Critics Fear Trend to Slump

discount rate, some observers feel may mark the beginning of a new Fed policy, in which the board will try to sharply cut the supply of money, as well as boosting its price in terms of interest rates.

Such a "crunch" in terms of money availability was applied

to the economy in 1970—and the result was a recession. Until now, the Fed has tried to avoid repeating that performance.

But Mr. Burns is known to be completely convinced that inflation is a bigger concern for the economy than a recession. Publicly, he has the support of the Nixon administration, although there are signs that some officials are worried that the high interest rate policies could about-face for a second-half recovery.

Nixon's Economic Pep Talk Is Coolly Received on Wall St.

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—Investors took almost no notice of an optimistic forecast on the economy by President Nixon today and prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell for the fifth consecutive session.

Mr. Nixon told a gathering in Jackson, Miss., that the U.S. economy would improve later this year and that 1976 would be

the most prosperous year ever for the American people.

However, Wall Street hardly batted an eye. What most concerned investors is the belief that inflation still is running out of control and the uncertainty of where interest rates will top out.

For a short while around midnight the market appeared to be on the recovery trail. But the selling resumed quickly after it was announced that Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., had raised its prime interest rate again by 1/4-point to 10 3/4 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.69 points to 277.69, its lowest level since 1963.

About 1,140 issues declined to 320 advances, while volume totaled 15.87 million shares compared with 16.01 million yesterday.

Matsumita Electric, the most active stock, dipped 3 1/2 to 15 7/8 on over 430,000 shares. Big-block trading accounted for the bulk of the volume.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 1.67 to 83.24.

Markets Closed

The Paris stock exchange remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued. Bourse sources said that trading was likely to remain suspended at least until May 2.

Markets in Italy and Australia were closed yesterday for holidays.

Euro-Money Pool Grows

NEW YORK, April 25 (Reuters).—The Eurocurrency pool reached \$30 billion at the end of the first 1974 quarter, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. said today. Morgan said preliminary figures showed the net size of the Eurocurrency pool at the end of the quarter—adjusted to exclude the double-counting which results from interbank redepositing—has increased to at least \$180 billion, compared with about \$13.5 billion at the end of 1973, it said.

Morgan said a "sizeable portion" of the revenues of oil exporting countries, in excess of current spending requirements, is apparently being invested initially in the Eurocurrency market.

Meanwhile many oil importing countries—particularly those which expect a large current account deficit this year (because of higher oil costs)—have acted quickly to arrange medium and long-term Eurocurrency bank credit facilities, Morgan said.

So far this year publicly announced borrowings total \$12 billion, compared with about \$21.5 billion in the whole of 1973, it said.

The removal or easing of capital controls by a number of countries has increased the potential for capital flows between national and international markets, and increases prospects for the continued rapid expansion of the Eurocurrency market, Morgan said.

Morgan said the dollar component of the Eurocurrency pool increased to \$10.5 billion, or net \$110 billion at the end of 1973, but that the dollar's "market share" had fallen to 72 percent against about 88 percent in the late 1960s.

Even Experts Can't Agree On the Causes of Inflation

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP-DJ).—High world inflation rates are confounding economists, who cannot agree on an explanation for the price rises—or even a single collection of explanations.

Some analysts argue that the price explosion in the United States stems in part from the economic distortions created by wage-price controls, but others are more disturbed by the current rush to dispose of those same controls.

Many economists seem to think that most of the problem is explained by last year's poor harvests in parts of the world and by the Arab nations' oil-price increases. Other analysts think that such special factors do not explain more than a small part of last year's price rise, and explain none of the underlying problem.

The underlying problem? Some economists think that it is the power of unions to push wages ever higher, while others pin the blame on business pressure for ever higher prices. But neither theory explains why wages and prices rise much faster at some times than they do at others.

Company Reports

Amerasia Hess			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	983.2	405.2	
Profits (millions)...	49.85	36.71	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.33	0.99	

American Brands			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	760.3	721.8	
Profits (millions)...	35.58	29.92	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.35	1.10	

Consolidated Foods			
	1974	1973	
Third Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	565.9	495.4	
Profits (millions)...	15.8	15.1	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.54	0.51	

Continental Oil			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	1,513.5	931.2	
Profits (millions)...	109.15	47.48	
Per Share (diluted)...	2.16	0.94	

Crane			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	267.9	214.9	
Profits (millions)...	7.13	2.85	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.40	0.90*	

Daimler-Benz			
	1974	1973	
Third Q. (Mar. 31)			
Revenue (millions)...	314.5	267.2	
Profits (millions)...	31.3	13.9	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.07	0.70	

McCrory			
	1974	1973	
Year (Jan. 21)			
Revenue (millions)...	1,424.1	1,236.8	
Profits (millions)...	1.60	17.51	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.09	4.15	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.09	4.15	

Philip Morris			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	643.6	570.6	
Profits (millions)...	37.73	32.30	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.36	1.18	
Per Share (diluted)...	1.32	1.13	

Standard Brands			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	398.6	321.8	
Profits (millions)...	12.20	11.10	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.89	0.81	

Teletype			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	405.4	334.5	
Profits (millions)...	19.23	14.43	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.81	0.53	

U.S. Steel			
	1974	1973	
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)...	522.2	442.2	
Profits (millions)...	10.0	9.55	
Per Share (diluted)...	0.40	0.44	

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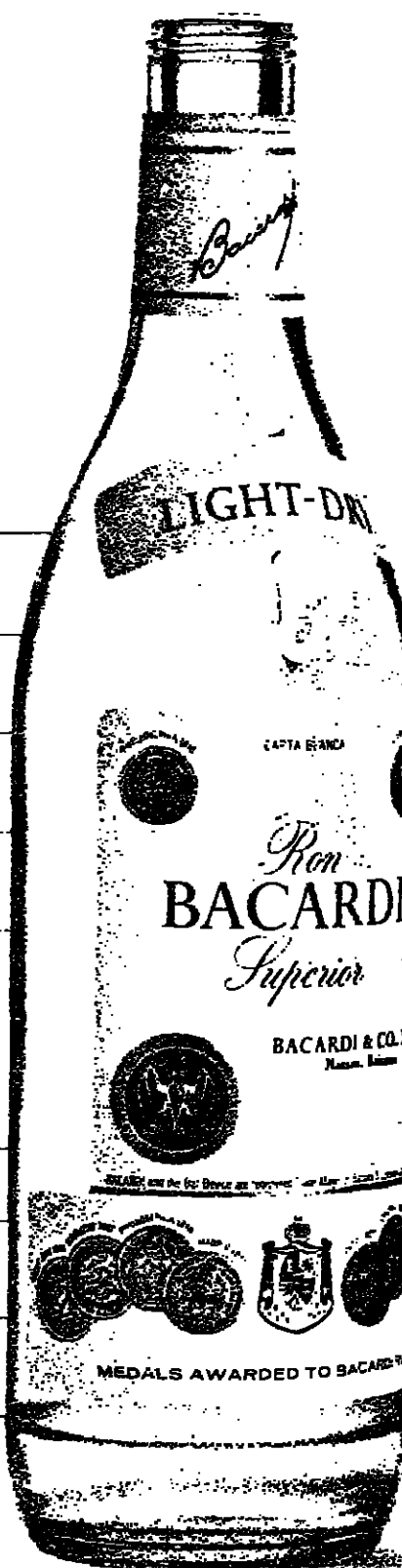
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1974

فكانا من الأصحاب

Euro Is Worth...

April 25, 1974
calculated by the Luxembourg Stock
Exchange the Euro was today worth:

	1 Euro	100 Francs
Belgium	40.25	40.25
France	6.5596	6.5596
Germany	1.9363	1.9363
Italy	1.3667	1.3667
Netherlands	2.3636	2.3636
Spain	166.6667	166.6667
UK	1.4835	1.4835

European Gold Markets

April 25, 1974
London Gold Market
Open Close N.Y. Close

	1000 Grams	1000 Grams	1000 Grams
Gold	172.00	169.00	171.50
Silver	171.50	171.50	171.50

International Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	April 25, 1974								
	S	#	DM	FF	L. LI	US	Swiss	Den.Mk	
London	2.6088	6.2340	106.88	5.0685	11.387		8.884	58.80	64.275
New York	28.37		15.4155	1.8475	8.0058	14.8580		12.87	4.4720
Paris	2.6044	8.9735		11.15	3.89076	94.45	62.183	83.89	41.29
Frankfurt	2.6045		5.8825	11.7225	105.72	6.3335	9.1482	7.18225	14.320
Geneva				Closed					
Basel	1.4880			Closed	due to strike				
Zurich	2.6050	7.180	118.78		11.185	5.7380		58.115	
Stockholm									
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Serbian									
Montenegrin									

هكذا من الأصل،

[illegible]

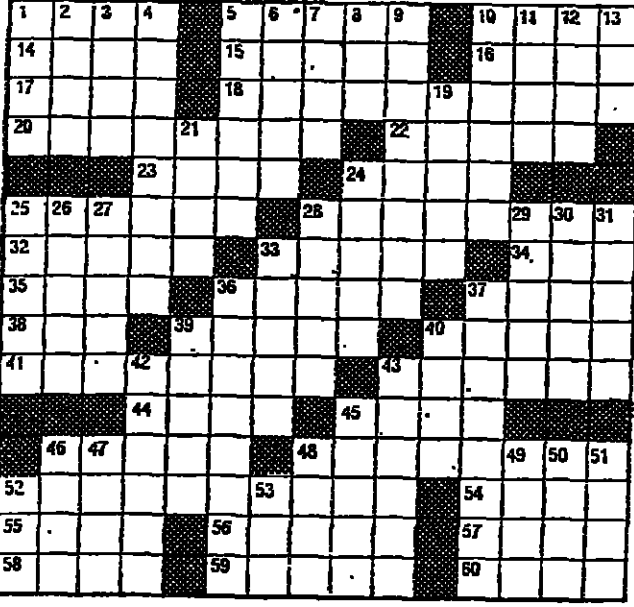
(Continued from Back Page)

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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ROSS**
- 1 Poet
 - 5 "Ho" character
 - 10 Glib
 - 13 Poet
 - 14 Poet
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 - 45 Poet
- DOWN**
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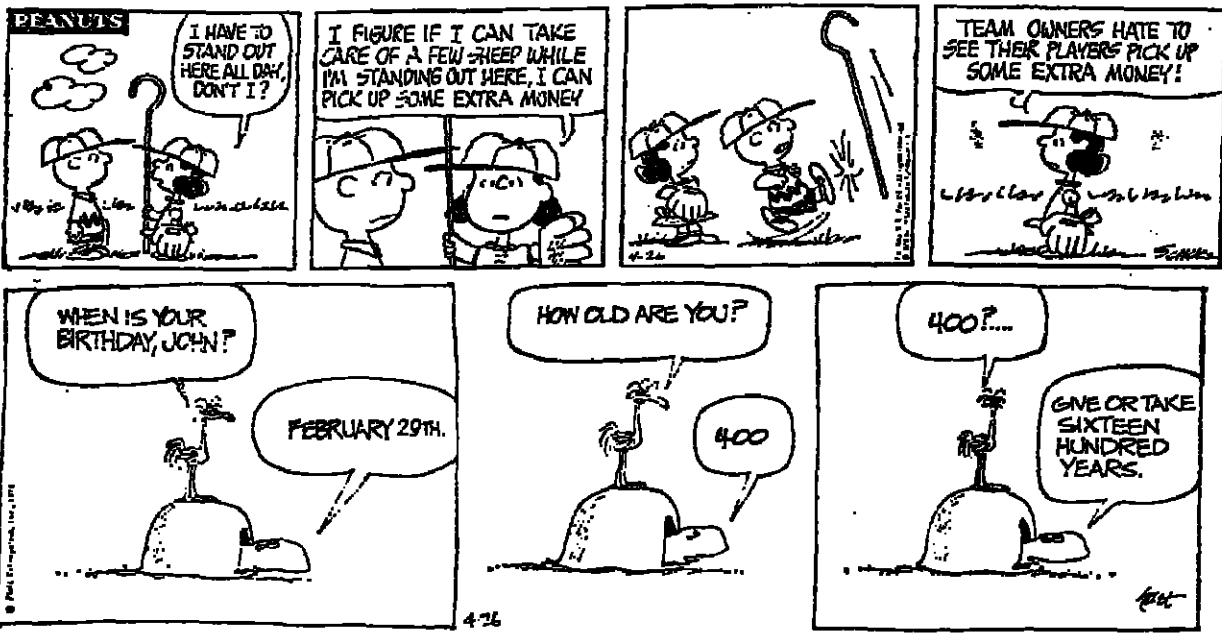
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ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	MILAN	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	MUNICH	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	OSLO	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	PARIS	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	ROME	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	SAN FRANCISCO	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	SEATTLE	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	TOKYO	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	72	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	72	Cloudy

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Fund	Price	Fund	Price
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ALBUQUERQUE	64	MILAN	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	MONTREAL	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	MOSCOW	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	MUNICH	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	NEW YORK	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	OSLO	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	PARIS	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	ROME	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	SAN FRANCISCO	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	SEATTLE	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	SINGAPORE	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	ST. LOUIS	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	TOKYO	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	WASHINGTON	72
ALBUQUERQUE	64	ZURICH	72

PEANUTS



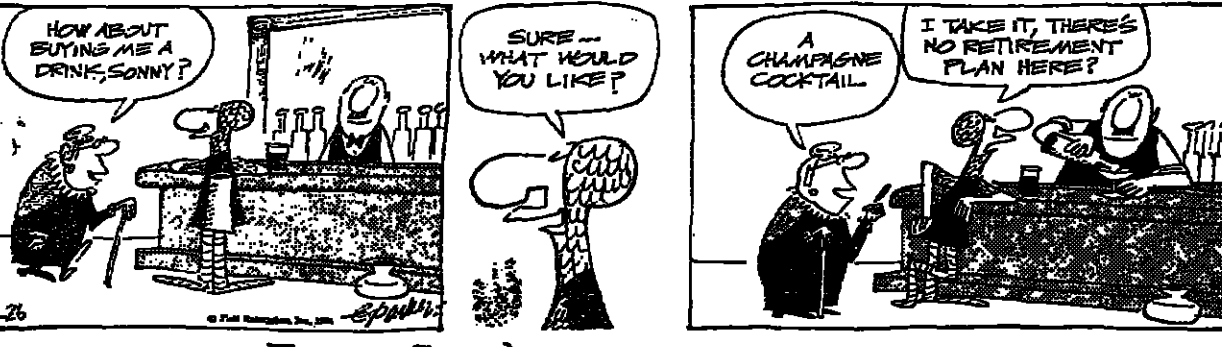
BLOONIE



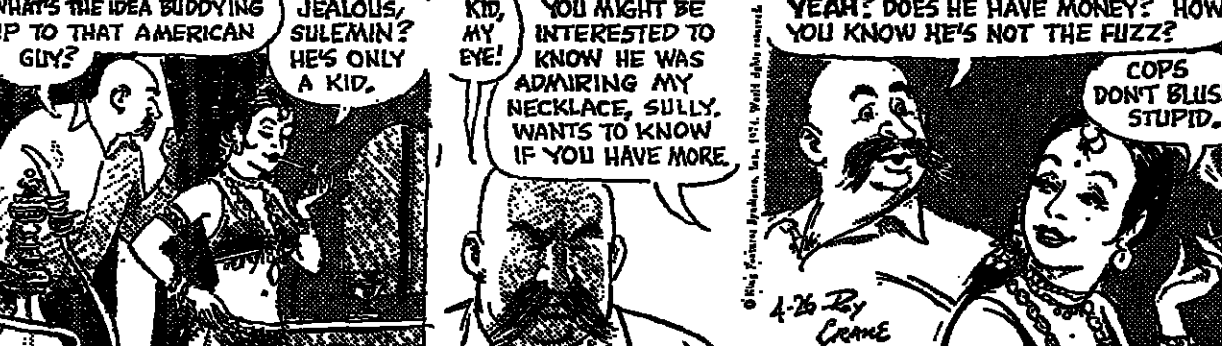
BEETLE



WIZARD



BUZZ



REX



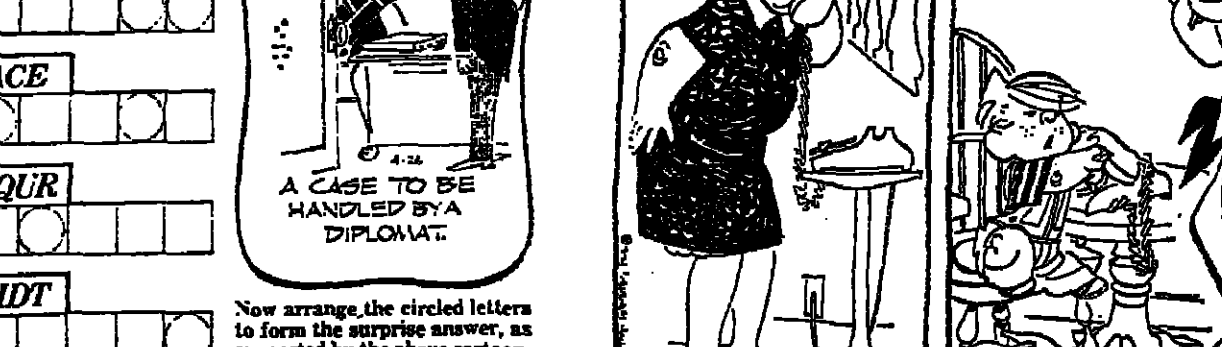
RIP



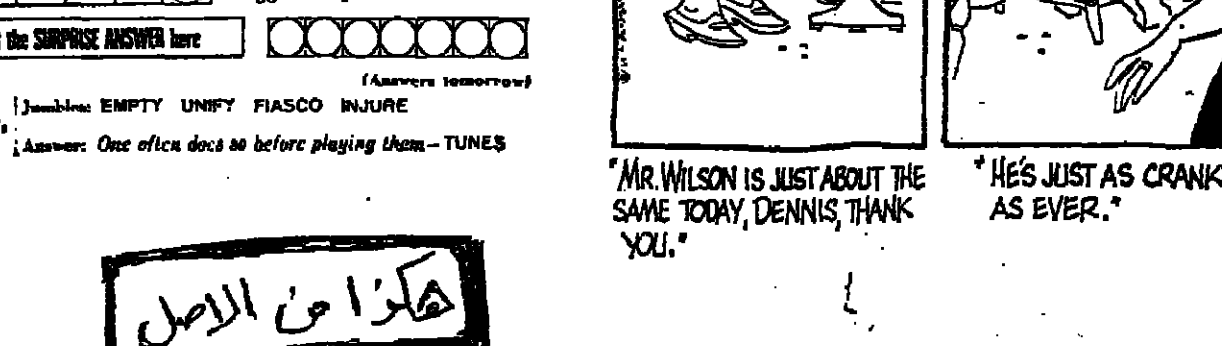
JUMBLE



BRIDGE



BOOKS



BOOKS

ZEN AND THE ART OF MOTORCYCLE MAINTENANCE

An Inquiry Into Values

By Robert M. Pirsig. Morrow. 412 pp. \$19.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I'm not certain at what point I stopped reading this peculiar book with the special boredom and dispassion I have come to feel for philosophical discourses that attempt to wed the technology of the Occident with the spiritualism of the Orient. It may have been as early as the author's note, when Robert M. Pirsig informs us that his "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance" is neither in any way to be associated with that great body of factual information relating to orthodox Zen Buddhist practice nor "very factual on motor-cycles either." Or it may have been when I learned that Mr. Pirsig hasn't written what might be expected from his subtitle, "An Inquiry Into Values," but rather an autobiographical account of a cross-country motorcycle trip he once took with his 11-year-old son, Chris.

In any case, when I discovered that the narrator is being haunted by a ghost from his past named Phaedrus, I grew mildly curious about what was going on. When I caught on that this ghost is stalking the narrator and his son much as the goblin pursues the father and child on horseback in Goethe's famous ballad "Der Erlkönig," I began to read with active interest. When I realized that this ghost named Phaedrus is actually an earlier personification of the narrator that was driven insane by some philosophical quest he once undertook and who was "killed" by electric-shock therapy, I utterly forgot that I was reading a book called "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance." And when I began to see that all this was merely preparation for an account of Phaedrus's philosophical quest, and that this quest would be nothing less than an attempt to wed the technology of the West to the spiritualism of the Far East—just as the book's title had originally threatened—I couldn't have stopped reading Mr. Pirsig's "Inquiry Into Values" even if I'd recalled my special boredom and disdain.

And yet however impressive are the seductive powers with which Mr. Pirsig engages us in his motorcycle trip, they are nothing compared to the skill with which he interests us in his philosophic trip. Please don't be fooled by the delectable tone with which the narrative proceeds up to this point, or for that matter by the author's somewhat obscure professional credentials (according to the dustjacket copy "he studied chemistry and philosophy (B.A., 1950) and journalism (M.A., 1952) at the University of Minnesota and also attended Benares Hindu University in India, where he studied

Oriental philosophy," and one gathers from the text that he now makes his living writing technical instruction manuals).

Mr. Pirsig may sometimes appear to be a greater-America neophyte, with his beard and his talk about learning to love technology. But when he comes to grips with the hard philosophical conundrums raised by the 1960s, he can be electrifying.

You see, what drove his alter-ego, Phaedrus, insane was some simple but stubborn questions that occurred to him when he was teaching English composition at the University of Montana—namely, what is the nature of quality in art and how was he to teach it to his students? From these questions, by a process of reasoning far too elaborate even to be hinted at in this space, Phaedrus sprang himself from the "trap" of Western dualism in which quality appeared to be subordinate to the interaction of subject and object and escaped into an over-arching Oriental monism in which quality stood for the Buddha. And in the process he not only solved the aesthetic questions that had provoked his quest to begin with, he resolved the conflict between science and religion as well.

Of course, the professional philosopher would have none of it (they had too much at stake in what Phaedrus regarded as the conspiracy of Aristotelian dualism). So Phaedrus (who got his name from the title character of a famous Socratic dialogue) went insane, "died," and re-emerged as our motorcycle-riding narrator. The only question that now remains is whether Phaedrus's ghost will claim the narrator's son, who is himself beginning to show symptoms of the same insane passion for truth.

It all sounds a little baffling. I know, but take my word for it: it makes almost perfect sense as you read it. If Phaedrus actually goes insane, then a reader of his mental processes goes insane with him. In fact, I now regret that I lack the expertise in philosophy to put Mr. Pirsig's ideas to a proper test; for this book may very well be a profoundly important one—a motorcycle-riding philosophy that our most perplexing contemporary dilemmas. I just don't know.

But whatever its true philosophical worth, it is intellectual entertainment of the highest order. Why, when I came down off the philosophical mountain that Mr. Pirsig climbs (natural-ly, he and Chris climb a literal mountain at the same time), I had even grown interested in motorcycle maintenance and the author's homely little talks on how to tinker with machines without losing one's philosophical cool. And now I even see what he means when he writes, "The study of the art of motorcycle maintenance is really a miniature study of the art of rationality itself... the motorcycle is primarily a mental phenomenon... the real cycle you're working on is a cycle called 'yourself.'" Go, philosopher, go!

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Whether or not to hold up an ace in dummy's long, strong suit is usually a simple matter of signaling. The other declarer carefully signals his length in the suit, playing high-low with an even number of cards, and the ace is played on the declarer's last card in the suit.

But in some rare situations the defender has to make his decision before he has seen a card in the suit played by his partner. East faced this problem on the diagrammed deal and failed to solve it.

Tempted by the favorable vulnerability, South ventured a weak two-bid in diamonds. West might have overcalled two hearts, but he chose a take-out double in the hope of finding a spade fit. North made a well-judged jump to five diamonds, leaving East to make a difficult decision. He no doubt considered five hearts, which would have failed by only one trick after the normal lead of the diamond queen, but he doubled. This would have been right if he had found the right defense, but it turned out to be very wrong.

West led a high heart, which was ruffed in the dummy. With no quick entry to his hand, South was in some difficulty. He led the club king, putting East to the test at once.

As West had no chance to signal his club length, East feared that South might have a singleton club—West's take-out double might very well have been based on 4-4-1-4 distribution. East therefore snatched his ace to make sure of a trick, and thereby ruined the defense.

A club was returned to dummy, and the declarer was in full control. He cashed the diamond ace and continued clubs. East ruffed the fourth round of clubs with a low trump and South overruffed. He then ruffed a heart and played the last club winner, discarding his spade loser. The diamond king was the second and final trick for the defense, so the doubled game was made.

East could have worked out that the defense had no chance if South had a singleton club. The declarer would make 11 tricks in much the fashion that he actually did. The important thing was to take two more tricks for the defense, not just one, and by ducking one round of clubs East could have ensured the defeat of the contract. However he plays, South must then lose a heart trick or permit West to ruff a club.

NORTH
♠ A J 5 4 2
♥ A 6 3
♦ K Q J 10 9
♣ A 6 5

WEST
♠ K 10 9 8 7 3
♥ A K Q 7 6 2 J 10 9 4 3
♦ 5
♣ 8 4

EAST
♠ A 6 5
♥ K 10 9 8 7 3
♦ K Q J 10 9 4 3
♣ 8 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ 4 3 2
♥ 8 5
♦ Q J 10 7 4 2
♣ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

East-West were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 2♣ 2♦ 5♦ 5♣. Pass Pass Pass West led the heart king.

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